

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXI.

- Fig. 1. *Gemellaria loriculata*, zoecium.  $\times 68$  diam.  
 Fig. 2. *Membranipora Sophieæ*, various forms of the oecium from one colony.  $\times$  about 60 diam.  
 Fig. 3. *Heteropora pelliculata*? : *a*, young colony, from above; *b*, same, from side.  $\times 15$  diam.  
 Fig. 4. *Schizoporella cruenta*, oecia, the upper one immature.  $\times 40$  diam.  
 Fig. 5. *Lichenopora verrucaria*, broken zoecia, showing perforated diaphragms.  $\times 93$  diam.  
 Fig. 6. *Mucronella ventricosa*, var. *connectens*: *a*, zoecia; *b*, zoecium, showing tooth within lip, and process of doubtful nature above mouth.  $\times$  about 60 diam.
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XLVII.—On some *Indian Coleoptera*, chiefly from Travancore.  
 By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

## Lucanidæ.

*Odontolabis Burmeisteri*, Hope.

Some very fine examples of this species have just been received from Travancore. The fully developed male resembles that figured by Hope (Tr. Ent. Soc. iii. pl. xiii.); the figure, however, does not represent the angle behind the eye as sufficiently prominent. The coloration is constant as in the figure above referred to, the suture of the elytra being narrowly lined with black as compared with *O. cuvera*. The female examples measure 24 lines; the black at the suture of the elytra, instead of being triangular in outline, as in *O. cuvera*, narrows immediately on leaving the base, and continues parallel-sided for some distance, narrowing again at the apex.

## Buprestidæ.

*Catoxantha cuprascens*, n. sp.

Obscure cuprea; thorace crebre punctato, singulis elytris plaga obliqua flava ornatis, apice truncatis; corpore subtus purpureo olivaceo tincto; abdomine flavo.

Long. 16 lin.

General form of *C. opulenta*, Gory, but with narrower thorax, and quite differently coloured and sculptured. Head very closely and strongly punctured in front, the vertex with a longitudinal median carina. Thorax rather flat, moderately narrowed in front, not very much enlarged at the hind angles; strongly punctured, the punctures separated on the disk,

crowded at the sides; with a short well-marked impressed line on each side of the base; the posterior angles nearly right angles. Elytra smoother than the thorax, finely and thickly punctured; each with four narrow raised lines, with a very oblique oblong yellow patch near the middle.

*Hab.* Travancore. B.M.

This species is very distinct from all the described species of the genus, and it should be placed at the end. The fine carina on the vertex of the head is a peculiarity I have not met with in any other species.

### Prionidæ.

#### LOGÆUS, n. g.

General characters of *Priotyrannus*. ♂. Antennæ as in that genus, but with the third joint stouter, less parallel, impressed above, and (as well as the fourth, fifth, and sixth joints) more shining on the upperside. Mandibles short, thick; the left one with a single strong triangular tooth near the apex; the right mandible triangularly dilated at the base. Eyes moderately approximate above. Labial palpi very short, the apical joint very large and irregularly ovate. The maxillary palpi moderately long and stout, the apical joint oblong. Thorax transverse; the anterior angle produced laterally into a strong acute spine, its anterior border in a straight line with the anterior margin of the thorax; in the middle the side is triangularly enlarged and furnished with a strong acute spine, with a second small spine immediately above it; behind the middle the side is strongly emarginate, the posterior angle slightly dentiform. Elytra moderately long, subparallel, a little narrowed towards the apex, the sutural angle with a small tooth. Legs as in *Priotyrannus*, but altogether stouter. Prosternal process parallel, obtuse at the apex, not narrowed at the apex as in *Priotyrannus*. Metasternum clothed with dense pile.

#### *Logæus subopacus*, n. sp.

Niger, subopacus; thorace confertim subtiliter punctato, plagis duabus (ad basin conjunctis) nitidis fortiter punctatis; elytris picescentibus, ad basin laxè subtiliter punctulatis; abdomine pedibusque piceis.

Long. 26 lin.

Head very closely and rugosely punctured. Thorax gently convex on the disk, very slightly impressed in front and on each side within the posterior angles; on each side of the disk

is a shining, triangular, strongly-punctured patch; the two patches united by a tridentate shining band which borders the base. On each side there are two spots, which are more coarsely punctured than the rest of the surface. Elytra sub-opaque, with some very delicate punctuation at the base; somewhat parallel, compressed laterally below the shoulders, a little narrowed at the apex, the lateral margins narrowly reflexed.

### Lamiidæ.

#### *Morimus inæqualis*, n. sp.

Fulvus, dorsaliter infuscatus, omnino pilosus; capite postice maculis quatuor nigris; elytris basi depressis, medio bene convexis, ad apicem declivis, angustatis, maculis quatuor fusco-velutinis notatis. Long. 12 lin.

Allied to *M. morimoides*, White (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1858, ii. p. 266, *Leprodera*), but with the elytra more depressed at the base, much more convex in the middle, more declivous at the apex. The basal joint of the antennæ has on the inner side at the base an emargination; and the upper angle made by this emargination is slightly prominent in the form of an obtuse tooth. This character is visible in *M. morimoides*, but in a much less marked degree. The antennal tubercles are very prominent. On each side of the neck are two black spots. The thorax is very roughly sculptured; the lateral spine is much stronger, more prominent, but less acute than in *M. lugubris*, Fab. The elytra are less prominent at the shoulders than in *M. morimoides*, but at the middle they are more convex and broader; very coarsely granular, or covered with obtuse tubercles, some of which range themselves in two short lines at the base near the scutellum; each elytron has on the disk, some distance from the base, an irregular, dark, velvety brown spot, and beyond the middle a second, larger, triangular patch, which touches the margin but does not reach the suture. The femora and all the underside of the insect are more or less dotted with black. The antennæ of the male are rather longer than the whole insect; in the female they are shorter.

*Hab.* Southern India, probably Coimbatore. B.M.

Two examples of this species were presented to this Museum by M. J. Walhouse, Esq.

#### *Morimus plagiatus*, n. sp.

Niger, dense griseo-pilosus; antennarum articulo basali ad basin

tuberculo armato; thorace rugoso; elytris albescentibus, plagis quatuor nigris velutinis ornatis.

Long. 15-17 lin.

Antennæ densely pilose, greyish white; a little longer than the whole insect, the basal joint nearly reaching to the thoracic spine, black, with a whitish line above; at the base on the inner side with a strong conical tubercle. Antennal tubercles very prominent. Neck with two blackish spots on each side. Thorax convex, rather strongly granulose, almost rugulose, the lateral spine strong and acute. Elytra almost white towards the sides and apex; flattened near the scutellum, distinctly convex and enlarged behind the middle, sloping down and narrowed at the apex; the shoulders are on a lower level than the scutellar region, rectangular, and dotted with a few small black tubercles; a few black tubercles are also ranged in a line at a little distance from the scutellum. Each elytron has two large black patches—one at some distance from the base, commencing under the shoulders and extending towards the suture; the second, subapical, somewhat triangular, with its base on the margin and its vertex towards the suture. The legs and all the underside are dotted with black.

*Hab.* Travancore. B.M.

I feel somewhat disposed to think that *Leprodera morimoides*, White, and the two species I have described above should be associated and form a new genus distinct from *Morimus*, in which *morimoides* at present stands. The characters would be:—the prominent antennal tubercles, the antennæ of the male not much longer than the whole insect, the basal joint at the base emarginate within, the upper angle made by the emargination more or less prominent (scarcely prominent in *morimoides*, slightly in *inæqualis*, forming a conical tubercle in *plagiatus*); the elytra rather narrowed at the base, with the shoulders depressed and on a lower level than the scutellar region. As, however, there are some species of this group of Lamiidæ with which I am not acquainted, and which may be intermediate forms, I prefer for the present leaving these species in *Morimus*.

*Eutænia elegans*, n. sp.

Nigra, velutina, opaca, maculis plurimis pallide flavis ornata; antennis ochraceo annulatis.

Long. 11 lin.

Velvety black, with the following very pale yellow (or sandy-white) markings:—head with a spot on each side of the vertex, and all the face, except a black spot above the

clypeus; thorax with a patch on each side; each elytron with a large transverse patch (touching the side but not the suture) some distance from the base, from the middle of which a branch is emitted to the base and is carried over the shoulder; a small spot on the margin at the middle; a broad transverse band behind the middle; a spot at the apex; on the underside there is a small spot on each side of the base of the metasternum and a large triangular spot in its middle; a spot in the middle and at each side of the basal segment of the abdomen, a small spot on each side of the second segment, the third and fourth segments almost entirely yellow; the apex of the femora and apex of the tibiæ also yellow. The antennæ are black, with half the third and half the fourth joints ochreous yellow; the fifth, sixth, and seventh joints are yellow, except at their apex.

The general form of this species is very much that of *Anoplostetha lactator*; but the lateral spine of the thorax is more acute, and the thorax is broader at the anterior margin.

*Hab.* Travancore. B.M.

### Hispidæ.

#### *Estigmene cribricollis*, n. sp.

Nigro-fusca, nitida; thorace fere parallelo, ad basin et latera crebre punctato, punctis squamis parvis pallidis instructis; elytris fortiter lineato-punctatis (punctis latera versus et ad apicem squamis parvis pallidis instructis), interstitiis alternatis anto apicem paulo elevatis, corpore subtus piceo.

Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Nearly of the same form as *E. chinensis*, Hope (Col. Man. iii. p. 175, t. 2. fig. 1), but with the thorax more parallel at the sides. The antennæ are much longer, being twice the length of the head and thorax together. Vertex of the head finely punctured. Thorax with the middle of the front part smooth and shining, but with some very fine delicate punctuation; on each side of the disk are a few large punctures; the base and all the sides are closely and very strongly punctured, each puncture having in its middle a small pale scale; on each side of the disk there is an elongate shallow impression. The alternate interstices of the elytra are slightly and narrowly raised towards the apex; the sides beyond the eighth line of punctures are rather strongly and confusedly punctured, as is also the apical region (but not so strongly); and all the punctures being furnished with small pale scales, the sides and apex have a greyish appearance.

*Hab.* Travancore. B.M.

British Museum,  
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